

**The President.** I certainly hope so. I think there will be an announcement on that later today.

**Prime Minister Miyazawa.** —made great headway.

**Q.** Great headway, did you say, Mr. Prime Minister?

**Prime Minister Miyazawa.** Yes.

**The President.** Our people worked almost all night last night. A great advantage for the Americans, since they couldn't sleep anyway. [Laughter]

[At this point, one group of reporters left the room and another group entered.]

**Q.** Mr. Prime Minister, do you have any message—world community as you lead this meeting?

**Prime Minister Miyazawa.** —contribute to the prosperity—of the whole world.

[At this point, one group of reporters left the room and another group entered.]

**Q.** Is there progress on the Japanese trade talks, Mr. President?

**The President.** They're working hard. I think the big news today will be on the manufacturing goods in the GATT round, and we'll have an announcement about that later today. It will be a big deal for Americans, lots of jobs involved if it works. And we're hopeful.

NOTE: The exchange began at approximately 2:15 p.m. at the Akasaka Palace. A tape was not available for verification of the content of this news conference.

### Remarks on the Market Access Agreement and an Exchange With Reporters in Tokyo

July 7, 1993

**The President.** Ladies and gentlemen, I want to read a statement about the market access agreement that was reached. Ambassador Kantor, I know, has already been down here answering your questions, and Secretary Christopher and Secretary Bentsen are here.

I want to try to explain why I can't take a broad range of questions on the G-7 summit. Under the rules of the summit, we can't discuss what's going on while it's going on

unless we get an exemption. Since we've actually made an agreement on this, I can make the following statement.

The breakthrough achieved today in the international trade talks is good news for America and good news for the world. It means more jobs and higher incomes for our people. While there are difficult negotiations ahead, today's agreement on manufactured goods breaks the logjam in the Uruguay round. For years, talks in that round have languished. G-7 leaders have emerged from these summits pledging renewed commitment to complete the round. Their pledges have gone unfulfilled. But this year, we have recaptured the momentum.

If we can complete the Uruguay round by the end of this year, and I believe we can now, then this agreement will bring the largest tariff reductions ever. It will lower duties on 18 categories of manufactured goods from paper to chemicals to electronics. It eliminates tariffs entirely, that is, it creates global free trade for eight major sectors including farm implements, steels, and pharmaceuticals. This agreement means new jobs and new growth in the United States and in other nations. It proves that government can be a productive partner with business, helping to open markets and create jobs.

Special praise is due to the European Community, to Canada, and to Japan, who joined with us in this effort; to our negotiator, Ambassador Mickey Kantor; and to the United States Congress which voted last week to renew my fast track authority to complete this round.

With today's accord, I am more determined than ever to press ahead with the Uruguay round by the end of this year. This really can mean an enormous number of jobs to the American people. When we came here, frankly, we did not know whether we could get an agreement on market access for manufactured goods. It is a very, very good sign that the agreement was achieved not only because of the jobs that this holds for Americans but because of the promise it holds to actually complete the Uruguay round.

**G-7 Meetings**

**Q.** Mr. President, could you just tell us whether you're getting to know the other leaders and what the mood was at the meetings?

**The President.** Good mood. It was a good mood. Of course, I know—I have spent time with several of them already. But so far it's been a very good mood. We had over 3 hours all alone where we just talked about various things. And I'm looking forward to more of this time. It's very valuable, actually, getting to know them because there are so many things we have to do together.

**Q.** What about the Japanese agreement?

**Q.** Do you feel, Mr. President, that they're trying to size you up, take your measure?

**The President.** I don't know. I'm getting to know them. I'm having a good time.

**U.S. Leadership**

**Q.** Does it answer any of the questions about leadership, America's leadership?

**The President.** Well, I think Mr. Kantor probably told you how this agreement came about and what the sequence of events was. But I don't think there's any question that our country played its appropriate role in getting this agreement.

**Q.** Any closer to the agreement guidelines for the Japanese?

**The President.** Bye.

NOTE: The President spoke at 7 p.m. at the Okura Hotel. A tape was not available for verification of the content of these remarks.

**Nomination for Ambassadors and U.S. Attorneys**

*July 7, 1993*

The President has announced his intention to nominate the following to the position of U.S. Attorney: John W. Raley, Jr., of Oklahoma; Charles R. Tetzlaff of Vermont; and William D. Wilmoth of West Virginia.

The President also intends to nominate Walter Carrington to be Ambassador to Nigeria and Theodore E. Russell to be Ambassador to the Slovak Republic.

"With these U.S. attorney appointments we will continue to place skilled and dedicated professionals in the Justice Depart-

ment," the President said. "With the addition of Charles Tetzlaff and William Wilmoth and the reappointment of Attorney Raley, I believe the American public and the judicial system will be well served."

The President called Walter C. Carrington "a career professional whose affiliation with several renowned international agencies, including several associated with African issues, makes him a sound choice for the Nigerian post."

"Theodore Russell," the President said, "has demonstrated a talent and dedication for foreign service throughout his career, and I will be pleased to make his nomination official."

NOTE: Biographies of the nominees were made available by the Office of the Press Secretary.

**The President's Radio Address From Tokyo**

*July 8, 1993*

This is President Clinton. Although I'm in Japan at a meeting of our economic allies, I'm deeply concerned about the disaster hitting many of you in the Midwest. As the waters continue to rise, I'm keeping in touch through Vice President Gore and Federal officials in Washington. My direction to them is simple, urgent, and clear: All Federal agencies delivering services to you must coordinate their actions. Teamwork is the order of the day.

I want the services you need to be delivered responsibly, efficiently, and without delay. And most of all, I want you to be treated the way every American would ask to be treated if they were on the receiving end of this disaster, with compassion and effectiveness as neighbors and friends.

When I was Governor of Arkansas, I worked with farmers in my State through a number of natural disasters, including very serious floods. What I saw in Iowa last weekend when I was there with Secretary Espy were conditions as bad as I've ever seen.